

**The next campaign.**  
Some person, dating from Evansville, is writing a series of articles addressed to the people of Indiana, through the Louisville Journal. It strikes us as a little laughable in the first place, that the writer should suppose, as he evidently does, that there is no Whig paper in Indiana of sufficient notoriety or character, to be worthy of the original publication of his elaborate essays. Perhaps he has not yet learned, being in such an out-of-the-way place as Evansville, that Senator DeFrees is now the Editor of the Indiana Journal. Be this as it may, we should not suppose that any of our Whig contemporaries ought to feel very bad at this depreciation of their respectability, for they consequently escape the "decided bore" of publishing articles as ridiculous and puerile in argument as they are unquestionably false in fact. We thought of exposing some of the nonsensical statements of the writer, when the following, from the Louisville Democrat, met our eye. It is quite as much notice as the Whig writer deserves, though if we can find nothing better to do, we may take the trouble hereafter, still further to expose his folly:

"There is a fellow writing in the Journal from Evansville, Ia., who is one of the keenest creatures that ever were made. His object is to infuse galvanic fire into Whiggery in Indiana. He raves away in the following manner: 'Whigs of Indiana, if a tierce, single, faith be a glory in your eyes, if the burden of a fearful debt be a luxury to you,' &c. These are not half the *ifs* in the case, but these are the most important—then what! Why, then—support Locofocoism. This is rich. A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep, &c. A little stealing is a dangerous thing, but steal by the million—a little robbing is a dangerous thing; but rob whole nations—even so, a little lying is dangerous; but a tall monster of lies, reaching higher than the Andes may be crowned with triumphant success. Every body knows that Indiana owes her embarrasment to Whig rule. Her absurd system of Internal Improvement was adopted; her enormous debt contracted when the Whigs had all the political power of the unfortunate State. And now they come forward with Satanic impudence and charge the embarrasment of the State upon the Democrats. Even Governor Whitcomb is charged with the system of Internal Improvements which has ruined the credit of the State when he was in Washington city and had nothing to do with the monstrous overhauling debt contracted by the State. This writer may well send his lucubrations to the Journal, to gull the people of Kentucky about Democracy. He can't cheat the Hoosiers that way. They happen to know who were in power when the debt was contracted."

**I Spoke First.**  
There are an immense number of great and wise politicians in this country, if you take them at their own estimation. Just at this moment, five hundred or more, in various quarters, are claiming the honor of having within a year or two, given the first impetus to the question of annexation of Texas, while at the same time our Mexican Minister Shannon affirms to Senator Cuevas that our Government has had the subject in serious contemplation for twenty years, whereas the Senator is exceeding wrath. Among others, the Rowdy Politician, Mike Walsh of New York, is one of the most conspicuous claimants for Texan honors. The Philadelphia Ledger says—

"Mike Walsh claims the credit of having given the first impetus to the annexation movement in New York. At the meeting in the Park last week he applied the lash of his indignation to those eleven hour men who now howl so loudly for annexation. Mike says:—  
"You may find men loudly declaiming about Texas and going over the old state arguments in favor of annexation, when the discussion has been ended and the voice of the people has settled it forever. Let me, however, caution public men who have the dispensation of office how they attach too much importance to those oyster-box *cliques*; who get up the public meetings for us to attend, and then drop into the best offices they can obtain. As for the miserable oyster-box politicians, who are now shouting so loudly about it, they are only striving to turn to their own profit, and the enjoyment of their own heartless rapacity, a movement which they had neither the intelligence, the honesty, nor the courage to create. (Loud cheers.)  
"Such pretensions as these from a person who owes what little notoriety he has principally to his *ripropos* habits, are ludicrous enough. They are worth about as much as the trifling blast of foul wind it would take to blow them away, and no more. Dean Swift would have estimated their value in plainer terms. This, however, is the age of *refinement*, as well as humbug."

**Hon. R. D. Owen.**  
When the Journal a few weeks ago took occasion to assail Mr. Owen's course in relation to the Internal Improvement system of Indiana, we thought it was hardly worth while to expose its injustice. The ability of the Journal to inflict either evil or good is very circumscribed; and since our exposition of the Legislative history of the system, made two years since, the Whigs papers generally, as well as the Journal, have been profoundly silent up to this time. But we perceive that a writer in the Madison Banner, who possibly was one of the splendid "Fund Commissioners," follows up the assault of the Journal upon Mr. Owen. We shall therefore endeavor to speak more fully on the subject in our next paper. We are very sure that our assailants will find themselves hold of the hot end of the poker.

**Health in Bloomington, Ia.**  
We copy, by request, the annexed paragraph, from the Bloomington Post:  
"EXETER, Ia.—We regret to learn that as near this place as fifty miles, a report is in circulation, that this disease is raging to an alarming extent and that the living are scarcely busy in death. This is untrue—we have had but few cases in town or country and but two or three have proved fatal. We are not aware that any person in our town is now laboring under the disease. Persons wishing to visit, or to reside in our place can do so with perfect safety. We are situated too high and dry ever to suffer severely from this disease, for it appears mostly to be confined to low, flat, squishy countries. If there were the slightest danger in any one coming here, we would freely state that fact—but we assure every one that no such danger exists."

**Look Out.**  
The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Michigan has totally failed, according to a letter received direct. Look out for the trash.  
It is also reported on good authority that the Bank of St. Clair is in the same condition. Our friends would do well to refuse them altogether.

**Is the Devil a "Muley"?**  
We are informed that this vexed question which has occupied a large and respectable portion of one of our religious denominations for some time past, is at length happily settled. It is decided that "Auld Clootie" is no muley. Good.

Nicholas G. Gordon, whose trial at Providence for the murder of Amasa Sprague resulted in the disagreement of the jury, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000, and is at large. On the same evidence his brother was hung.

The assignment of the Globe newspaper establishment, under which it is transferred to its new proprietors, is said to be \$31,000—which is thought to be a low price.

## England and the United States.

We invite particular attention to the following article, from the Globe of April 24, on the subject of the recent demonstrations of the British Ministry and the Whig and Tory Press, against the United States. It will be seen from the letter of a correspondent, on whom we rely, as well as from the public journals of Great Britain, that the Caledonia was detained by the ministry to bring with it the debate in relation to Oregon. This is a part of their diplomacy. The concluding observations of the speech of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, and that of Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords, as quoted by our correspondent, show the purpose was to be an expert on the part of the government. If nothing else will convince us that the discovery of the Columbia by our navigators, and the exploration and possession taken of its valley by the government, give no title against the recent English intruders, admitted to temporary occupation by the Adams treaty, the efficacy of the late vote of an *extra* ten millions to the British Navy is to be tried as a means of opening our understandings to receive, by submission, the following intimation from the British Ministry:—  
"The subject had been brought under discussion, be it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unambiguous, that we desire to see the adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them."

A tremendous burst of applause from all parts of the house followed this enunciation."

The leading British journal follows up the game of intimidation thus:  
"According to all ordinary political calculations, and assuming that Mr. Peel's inaugural address was the manœuvre of a government, and not merely a declaration of hostilities, the President already finds himself and the Union placed in the presence of two wars, for the avowed purpose of territorial aggrandizement, and in direct violation of a treaty of America, from the general Washington to Mr. Webster. The east with Mexico is so imminent, that we are awaiting with anxiety the next arrival from that country. THE OTHER WITH GREAT BRITAIN IS MORE REMOTE, BUT ALSO MORE INEVITABLE. If the Americans are anything but mere vaporing and bluster. Under these circumstances, a statesman of ordinary caution would direct the public attention not only to the passions and objects which are likely to cause these wanton and wicked contests, but to consequences which must attend them. The United States government is very apt to provoke quarrels, but is very ill-prepared to carry them on. The same democratic folly which makes them arrogant in the cabinet, makes them habitually feeble in all that constitutes a nation's strength in the field."

"It is extraordinary that the United States should have advanced so near to the brink of war as to have carried through the Senate a measure for annexing Texas, and follow up two votes in a warlike manner, and without having taken any perceptible care to provide for the means of consummating such unparalleled acts, or defending themselves from the consequences of them. Are they unaware that the proportion as they assume the illegal exercise of sovereign rights over the western shores of the Pacific, they expose the populous coasts of the Atlantic to the broadsides and blockade of British fleets? Have they forgotten, in their anxiety to extend their 'domestic institutions' to the whole continent of America, that, in the event of war, they will have to encounter the most novel of all dangers—that arising from the presence of the standard of freedom among a population of slaves? Or is their blindness and infatuation in proportion to the injustice and criminality of their designs, so that, in their eagerness to seize adjacent territories, they overlook the resources of their opponents and their own weakness? The consequences of such a war will prove incalculably disastrous. They would make brave men hesitate even to justify the cause of the boldness of democracy despise alike the justice of the cause and the terrible evils of the probable result."

No nation of the world ever directed a march towards universal dominion more skillfully, steadily, and systematically than Great Britain. The very moment that a commanding point presents itself in the discoveries of the globe and the progress of population and civilization, the British steersman (no matter of what party) lay out their course to seize it. The West Indies and the East Indies, China and Africa, are environed all around by English posts and stations, so that nothing can move to or from their shores without feeling a palpable subjection to British power. The "fast-anchored" of Great Britain blockades the Atlantic coasts of Europe; and from Malta and Gibraltar, all that once was Macedonia's and all that is now the world's, is brought under her trident. Canada in the North, and the British stations in the Gulf of Mexico, with the Bermudas, put our whole Atlantic border under British cannon; and it only remains to occlude us from access to the Pacific, through the channel and valley of the Columbia, to put the United States in the case of a great tortoise turned on its back—the shell that surrounds him preventing the recovery of his natural position and the use of his limbs to reach the ocean to which he belongs. Recent occurrences show that our western shores are iron-bound, and unapproachable by ships at any point but through the mouth of the Columbia and the harbors north of it. There is no channel through which the valley of the Mississippi can communicate with the Pacific but through that of the Columbia. It is through it alone that the commerce of Asia and the islands of the Pacific are to be brought home to us in that direction, or that the national strength can be concentrated on our western shores to protect it. Hence Great Britain seeks the control of an avenue which is of no other value to her than as it will give her power to circumscribe the free action of the great transatlantic republic, which her past efforts to manacle has cost more than the bondage of Europe.

Our countrymen must not, therefore, consider the late demonstrations in the British Parliament as mere bravado. The threat is brought in aid of the operation of a new English policy, and the diplomacy, and will certainly make the transatlantic panic in our Atlantic cities quicken the notions of the British party among us, ever prone to sacrifice the interests of the country and betray the principles of our government. If the machinations of federalism, assisted by panic, can work for the English government a quiet acquisition of the Columbia river, then the object of the British premier will be attained in "an amicable adjustment." But if not, in our opinion, when the British premier says for the government, regard to its unfounded pretensions, is said in earnest—they are "resolved—and are prepared—to maintain them."

It will be seen that they have not only made preparations in recruiting four thousand soldiers to their fleet, to man their new ships and steamers, but, by the adroit management of the "Texas" question, they have prepared a new point in Mexico to counteract this continent. Mr. Pakenham, the British minister, who so successfully placed the influence of his government in the ascendant at the Mexican capital, was immediately sent to ours as soon as it was seen that his Mexican authority could be wielded more effectively from Washington than in Mexico. From this point, as the ally of Mexico, (in connection with the British representatives) he would eagerly support the Mexican pretensions as to Texas, to increase the control of his government in the councils of that which they have assumed ours despoiled. That Mr. Pakenham came only as a temporary adjunct to Mr. Fox, is evident from the fact that the latter is still here. The luminous mind of Mr. Fox, studiously bent for years in scanning the public men and state of parties in this country, could be spared neither on the occasion of the Grand Lodge, \$1-500, nor of Mr. Pakenham's mission. It was necessary that Mr. Webster should have a banker to negotiate with him, and equally necessary that Almonte, the emissary of Santa Anna, should be backed by the British minister from Mexico, who could bring with him more of the British view of the Texian-Mexican question, and hence transmit such advice in relation to it as would give England's influence to Mexico the most successful of all being. We see the result of the foregoing forecast of the resolutions now pending in the secret session of the Mexican Congress. War is not at this moment the cue given by the British ministers. England is not sure that her aims on Oregon may not be effected without it. She does not desire, therefore, a declaration of war against the United States, lest it might draw her in to serve her ally. The resolutions of the Mexican Congress propose, for the present, to establish non-interference to all comers, and to consider as well as diplomatic relations; which, while it precludes any hostile movement on our part, throws all into the arms of Great Britain, and makes it all she could wish—a perfect commercial conquest at once, and, in case of war with us, an ally to attack in the rear, while England assails on every quarter.

It is clear, from the spirit and determined resolution manifested by Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel,

that they look upon the present hour as that in which they should bring the Oregon controversy to an issue. Their cunning, closely-watching, unseen minister—the quiet Mr. Fox—has apprised them of all the hidden circumstances which are calculated to divide and weaken the party that brought President Polk into power. The hidden workings of the causes which produced the nomination at Baltimore, are seen by him to have their influence now. He perceives that the cliques who voted then against the will of the majority are determined now to rule or ruin with or without the consent of the President. These schemes—weakening the power of the party which alone can be relied on to confront the British mercenaries in this country, increased by abolitionism on the one side, and a kindred although antagonistic faction on the other—will be the eye of England as this as the auspicious moment to assail us. It will be seen how precisely both the British ministers point their lances at the new President's inaugural address. They would strike, not at the nation, but at one from whom they hope to divide the majority of the nation. Ours is not the office to advise the President, much less to speak his counsels. But we sincerely declare the wish and the belief that every patriot's heart and hand in the Union will be lifted high in support of his resolution, if he shall meet that of England as it should be met. As the great rival which has twice foiled her power, the laudatory mist of Asia and Europe has resolved that the United States shall now encounter her accumulated forces, or succumb. May the government of our country take the high resolve of Rome, and defy the immense means of our modern Carthage, although under the direction of the greatest colonial and military sagacity and experience that ever presided over her councils. If we have preserved the virtues we inherited, a third puny war will be as fatal to the modern as it was to the ancient mistress of the seas.

## Important from Washington.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, says: "It seems by a number of concurrent accounts, that our Federal Metropolis is to become the theatre of a series of regular, old-fashioned European diplomatic intrigues for the purpose of preventing the consummation of the Texas annexation measure, passed by our Congress last winter."

A sort of Congress of the Representatives of European sovereigns is about to assemble here, for the purpose of arranging for us this matter of domestic policy. The French Charge to Texas, I understand, arrived in town yesterday; and it is to be followed by Capt. Elliott, the English Charge, and by Mr. Ashbel Smith, the Texan Secretary of State.

When the royal representatives arrive, I understand, the august council will consist of Mons. Pégot, the French Minister to the United States; Mr. Pakenham, the English Minister; the French charge to Texas, the English charge to the same republic, and probably by such other foreign Ministers as they can induce to join the crusade. Rumor has not yet incorporated Mr. Smith in the royal conclave."

A correspondent of the New York Sun, also writes as follows:

"Considerable activity is observable here in diplomatic circles. England and France are driving the annexation question to a crisis, for which our Government is fully prepared. The concentration of all the strongest naval forces in the Gulf, and an efficient army on the Texian frontiers, ready for prompt action, prepare us for any event that may transpire. Expresses have been forwarded overland to the Pacific, to our forces in that quarter. The Cabinet are turning their attention to steam-rocket lines, on the plan advocated in your columns. Overtures for the building of thirteen large steamers have already been received, and I am glad to say that this great national measure, on the eve of being adopted by the last Congress gives the Government all necessary power, and it meets with great favor."

## Texas.

The Galveston Civilian, an opponent of Annexation speaking of the arrival of the British ship *Electra* at Galveston says:

"Should this vessel not have brought definite and complete propositions for the settlement of our affairs with Mexico, we shall regard annexation as settled. For ourselves we ask nothing better than the present condition of things in Texas, and the advantages which, of herself, is capable of deriving from this. This, however, is not a general proposition, unless a clear and unconditional knowledge of our independence is now extended to the country, we believe that it will be useless to contend with the popular desire for annexation. We have thus far opposed this measure because we believed that the country, and more particularly Galveston, would be much better off in the end, without it."

The Planter published at Columbia, Texas, boldly asserts and denounces the intrigues of the British, and says—

"We warn the people of Texas who are not prepared to become willing contributors to British power—voluntary slaves to British cupidity, to be on their guard and to watch closely the progress of events; for not only have they to contend with presidential aspirants and their partisans, and the abolitionists of the U. States, but with an enemy at home more subtle and dangerous than either—the designs of England! Cunning and persevering in the accomplishment of her objects, she omits no effort—neglects no means. She has already succeeded in forming a party in her interest at the seat of government, and it is the first duty of every lover of his country—of every friend of annexation, to use all the efforts in his power to arrest the further extension of the poisonous influence of the means which she is prepared to use."

The Galveston News of March 21, had the following: "To our friends in the United States, we will say, (and think we shall be sustained in the event,) that at least nine-tenths of the people of the country are unchangeably in favor of annexation; and of our planters and farmers—the bone and sinew of the land—including the early settlers, whose strong right arms and indomitable courage have triumphantly achieved our liberties—of those, more than nineteen-twentieths look to their re-union with the great American family of States, as the sheet-anchor of their hopes. Single-handed and unarmed, they have secured their freedom, and they want no foreign powers to guarantee their independence. While they desire the freedom of all nations, they do not expect unbought favors from any. They understand the essential elements of civil liberty too well, to be dazzled with the empty name of nationality, purchased at the expense of political dependence. Their desire is to secure a Government for the sake of its blessings, and not its name. But any name can have a charm in this country, the privilege of saying, 'I am an American Citizen,' is the proudest distinction known to the people of Texas."

True.—The Globe says: "If Democrats will vote for none but the nominees of the Democratic party, they will never be troubled with another U. S. Bank, or another renegade in Congress." It is equally true, that if Conventions will nominate candidates with a single eye to their political and moral integrity, a majority of the people will seldom fail to vote for them. We should never covet success through the deceptions which a bad man may be willing to practise. If you employ a man to cheat others, he will cheat you in the end if he can. Besides, success temporarily gained in that way is eventually worse than temporary defeat.

"Every man of experience will acknowledge the propriety of these remarks of the late Dr. Channing:—'On all points parties are to be distrusted; but on no one so much as on the character of opponents. These, if you may trust what you hear, are always men with out principle and truth, devoted by selfishness, and thirsting for their own elevation, though on their country's ruin. When I was young, I was accustomed to hear pronounced with abhorrence, almost with execration, the names of men, who are now hailed by their former foes as the champions of grand principles, and as worthy of the highest public trusts. This lesson of early experience, which later years have corroborated, will never be forgotten.'"

Mr. Rives of the Globe has given \$200 to the Pittsburgh sufferers. President Polk has given \$100, and J. Q. Adams \$50. \$10,000 for the same purpose has been raised by private subscription in New York city, and a good deal more is expected to be obtained.

## Virginia Elections.

The result of the election for members of Congress, so far as returns have reached us is extremely gratifying, as well as from the number of Democrats elected, as from their great weight of character and talents.

In the 1st district, ATKINSON (Dem.) the late member, is re-elected over WHITEFIELD (Whig) by a large majority.

In the 2d district, DRUMGOOLE, (Dem.) re-elected without opposition.

In the 4th district, HUMPHREY, (Dem.) is re-elected over CAMPBELL, (Whig).

In the 5th district, lately represented by GOGGIN, (Whig,) LEAKE (Dem.) is elected over IRVING (Whig).

In the 6th district, lately represented by Hon. J. W. JONES, SEDGWICK (Dem.) is elected over BORRIS (Whig) by about 200 majority.

In the 7th district, BAYLY (Dem.) is elected over SOUTHALL (Whig).

In the 8th district, HUNTER (Dem.) is elected over NEWCOMB (Whig) the late member.

In the 9th district, lately represented by CHILTON, (Whig) PEZZEROS, the regular whig nominee is elected over MCCARTY (Independent Texas Whig).

10th district, BENINGER, (Dem.) is elected over LUCAS, (Dem.) the late incumbent.

In the 11th district, TAYLOR (Dem.) is re-elected without opposition.

The next Congressional delegation will probably stand Democrats, 14, Whig, 1.

In the Legislature, so far as heard from, there is a Democratic gain of 7. In the last House the Whigs had a majority of 16, and the Democrats 10 in the Senate.

## The Banking System.

We clip from the Harrisburgh Union the following article upon Bank Expansions:

"The great difficulty in this country, has been the original and ignorant deviation from the cardinal principles of the Constitution of the United States, arising from an imperfect knowledge of political economy, and the adoption of the banking and funding system of England, which has made a race of nobles with the wealth and taste of Lucullus, whilst the working millions are starving in the midst of plenty, and the energies of the people are fettered by the immense debt of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, incurred to preserve the pagrant of a soulless monarch, and the overgrown fortunes of a haughty aristocracy."

The constitution of the United States empowered Congress to coin money; actual money—gold and silver money. It established a treasury from which no money could be drawn, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it prohibited the States from coining money—emitting bills of credit, and making any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Here was a plain, simple, hard money plan, worthy of our revolutionary sires, who were of the people, and were the friends of the people, making no hereditary rank to support, and who made it fundamental part of the paramount law of the land, that no title of nobility should be granted by the United States; and that no officer from the President down, should without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

The framers of the Constitution were republican in mind and direct, who had shaken off the yoke of the old world, and who were establishing a government of the sovereign people in the green and sunny wilds of the western continent.

They intended to provide a sound currency for the people, composed of gold and silver, coined at the national mint. This was their money, for the continental money of the revolution had given them bitter and severe lessons, and had taught them that the nominal paper representative had none of the real qualities of its constituent—solidity, permanence, and an uniform equality of value.

The United States violating this principle, made no paper money themselves, but they erected an irresponsible corporation called a bank, to issue its paper substitutes for money, and make it a treasury in spite of the express directions of the Constitution. The States followed the example—created hundreds of like corporations—entrusted them with a power they did not possess themselves, to emit bank notes or bills of credit, made them actual treasuries, and thus the joint action of the State and General Government in express defiance of this paramount law, made paper promises to pay the money of the country, instead of the coined money provided by the Constitution, and virtually abrogated the clause prohibiting the tender of any thing but gold and silver in payment of debts.

This error—this cardinal error, has already produced two great National Bank expansions—and two great National Bank collapses—and we are now beginning even in Pennsylvania, where thirty-three millions of capital were sunk in two bankrupt monopolies, in less than six years, another bank expansion, without regard to the interests of the people who have been made the prey of successive hordes of bank speculators.

The Philadelphia Ledger is one of the best papers we receive. We like it especially, because it does not fear to tell the truth frequently, though the truth may be supposed to be unpopular. Here is an example:

DIRECT PAYMENT.—An honest man has no objection to pay for value received. He requires no roundabout way to make the payment, but prefers the direct mode. He has no objection to pay his butcher directly, and the butcher will require the landlord to put on twelve per cent. more rent in order that the landlord may pay the butcher for the tenant, and so on. Government is valuable if free. Our own is free, or passes for it. Its administration is valuable to us. We enjoy it, and we should pay for it. How? The sooner we learn to pay for it directly, the more economical will it be. This, however, is prospective argument, and may in the course of another generation or two be recognized as true.

The following is a good caricature on much of the "agricultural" matter which is in these latter days so profusely peddled out to our good natured farmers. It generally contains but one grain of Wheat to a bushel of chaff:

"AGRICULTURAL.—Plant your pumpkins in a very soft place, as it is a great feat for them to come through the ground, being so large. Scatter your horse manure upon them with feather beds, instead of straw. 'A merciful man is merciful to his beast.'"

Plant your onions with a little straw around them, so that they may grow up ready struck for the market. In this way much time will be saved.

If you have dogs, keep them in. There are many itinerant sausage-makers going about the country."

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN MARYLAND.—In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maryland we find the following statement, which may prove of interest to the Order in this quarter:

Number of Lodges reported, 25; Initiations during the quarter, 170; whole number of contributing members, 3337; revenue of the Grand Lodge, \$1-532 30; number of brothers relieved during the year, 404; widowed families relieved, 63; brothers buried, 24; paid for relief of brothers, \$4,733 06; paid for relief of widowed families, \$1,718 00; paid for burying the dead, \$1,236 26; paid for education of orphans, \$1,116 49; for future application to school fund, \$428 75; total amount of relief, \$9,232 61.

ODD FELLOWS IN ST. LOUIS.—An Odd Fellows Hall is being built at St. Louis. The Reporter says—"The building is to be four stories high, with a front 40 feet on Fourth street and extending back 80 feet on Locust. The lower floor will be occupied for stores; the large hall, 40 feet by 70, will be on the second floor, with a splendid entrance from Fourth street; and the whole building richly adorned in the Corinthian style."

MESSRS. CLAYMAN: Please allow me to inquire if Judge Peck expects to be a candidate for nomination to Congress before the Convention, if he has resigned his present office. I think, for one, that he ought to do so.

A VOTER. [We believe that the Judge has not yet resigned his seat, though we have heard it rumored that he intends to do so. Of the matter, however, we cannot speak advisedly.]

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Correspondence.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30, 1845.

Dear Sir—At a County Convention for the County of Marion, held at Indianapolis, on the 28th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to address the several applicants for nomination to Congress by the District Convention, under the following resolution. An early reply is solicited by Your obedient servants,  
GEO. A. CHAPMAN,  
JOSEPH JOHNSON,  
DEANES L. McFARLAND,  
JAMES JOHNSON,  
G. M. SHAW.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to correspond with the several applicants for nomination by the District Convention, and inquire of them their views and opinions in relation to the following subjects:

First—Are they in favor of or opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, or any other institution by Congress, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking, or for any other purposes?

Second—Are they in favor of or opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States?

Third—Are they in favor of or opposed to a limitation of the veto power as established by the Constitution?

Fourth—Are they in favor of the present tariff?

Fifth—Are they in favor of or opposed to the annexation of Texas, and occupation of Oregon?

Sixth—Will they abide by the decision of the District Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 10th day of May next, in the selection of a candidate for Congress; and will they give their support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention, if not themselves nominated by said convention?

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1, 1845.  
Messrs. G. A. Chapman, Jos. Johnson, D. L. McFarland, James Johnson, and G. M. Shaw, Gentlemen, &c. &c.

Gentlemen—By your note of yesterday, I am notified that at the democratic convention for Marion county, held at this place on the 28th ult., you were appointed a committee, to propose to those whose names may probably be presented to the approaching district convention, for nomination to the Congressional candidacy, the following questions:

1st. Are they in favor of or opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, or any other institution by Congress, authorized to issue bills of credit, for banking, or for any other purposes?

2d. Are they in favor of or opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, among the States?

3d. Are they in favor of or opposed to a limitation of the veto power, as established by the Constitution?

4th. Are they in favor of the present tariff?

5th. Are they in favor of or opposed to the annexation of Texas, and occupation of Oregon?

6th. Will they abide by the decision of the district convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 10th day of May next, in the selection of a candidate for Congress; and will they give their support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention, if not themselves nominated?

I answer those questions as follows:

1st. I am opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, or any other institution by Congress, authorized to issue bills of credit, for banking, or for any other purposes.

Nothing of the kind can be devised which will be other than a great pecuniary, and political evil.

2nd. I am opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States.

3rd. I am opposed to any limitation of the veto power, as established by the Constitution. The exercise of that power has worked well thus far.

4th. I am opposed to the present tariff. It is a tariff for the rich, and against the poor. It must be so modified as to lessen the tax upon articles of common use, and to increase the tax upon articles of luxury.

5th. I am in favor of the annexation of Texas, and the occupation of Oregon. Oregon is ours, and national honor and national interest alike impel us to hold and defend it. High considerations of national policy, interest, and justice, demand the re-annexation of Texas; and direct of foreign intervention have made it a point of national honor not to abandon the intention, in reference to which the nation is committed.

6th. I will abide by the decision of the district convention, in reference to the selection of a candidate for Congress, and will, in all events, support the nominee of that convention. I am an advocate for conventions, and though I think there is danger of evil resulting from them, I think there is no necessity for such. I have ever understood the ancient doctrine and practice of democrats to be opposed to personal selection of a nomination. Such operations, frequently are pregnant of much evil. It brings aspirants and their friends into unpleasant collisions, and divides a party, having its foundations based upon principle, into factions, founded in selfish interests alone. In conformity with these views, I have abstained personally from electorizing for the nomination. But should I be elected, I shall be bound to do all in my power, and "go it strong." Should the voice of the convention declare for another, he will receive my hearty support.

I am, gentlemen, &c.,  
W. W. WICK.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3, 1845.  
To Messrs. Geo. A. Chapman, Joseph Johnson, D. L. McFarland, James Johnson, and G. M. Shaw, Gentlemen—In answer to the six interrogatories proposed by you on behalf of the democratic convention of Marion county, to the applicants for nomination for Congress before the district convention, I reply as follows:

To the measures suggested in the three first interrogatories, I take the negative of each, without qualifications. I respond to the fourth interrogatory, by saying that I am opposed to the present tariff. I am in favor of a tariff which in the aggregate amount, shall be measured by the wants of the government for its economical administration, looking also to the proper defence of the country, but which shall be so levied as justly to discriminate between articles of necessity and luxury, and between such as require protection and those which need it not.

I am in favor of the annexation of Texas, and the occupation of Oregon.

I hold that every democrat, that is worthy the name, should abide the decision of a regularly constituted convention of his political friends, in the question of who shall be the candidate of the party; and I shall of course cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the convention in this regard.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,  
N. B. PALMER.

## INDIANAPOLIS, May 5, 1845.

In reply to the interrogatories addressed to me dated April 30, 1845, as one of the "applicants for nomination to Congress" by the District Convention by a committee appointed for that purpose, permit me to remark, that I cheerfully give my political creed to all who desire to understand it, and fully recognize the right of the public, through a committee or otherwise, to ask for my opinions; but at the same time, I am forced to the conclusion that it was more the object of the inquirers to get a pledge in favor of the nominee, than to elicit the views of the aspirants, to a seat in Congress, for the reason that there is no evidence of a difference amongst the prominent democrats of this district as to the most of the great questions which are here proposed, and which have so recently been examined and decided upon by the people in their vote for President and Vice President.

To your first interrogatory, I will briefly say, that I have no predilections in favor of any description of a United States Bank; but on the contrary, have always opposed such an institution, and never signed a petition for the location of one of its branches in Indiana.

To your second question, I can declare that I ever have been, and am still opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of